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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

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PRICE \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "China Mail.")

RENEWED BRITISH ATTACK IN FLANDERS

FIRST LINES CARRIED AT ALL
POINTS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We attacked, early this morning,
on a wide front from the north-
western outskirts of Lens to Bois
Hugo, to the northwest of Loos.

We carried the first lines at all
points and are progressing satisfac-
torily.

We completely crushed a counter-
attack to the east of Cite St. Millie.

The French gained further ground
to the north-west of Bixschote.

We repulsed raiders to the east of
Klein Zillebeke.

The weather is "stormy" and there
has been heavy rain.

"APPRECIABLE PROGRESS" BY
THE FRENCH.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

A French communique reports:—

We made appreciable progress to
the west of the Dixmude road in
Belgium. There has been a very active
artillery duel in the night, on both
banks of the Meuse.

An enemy attack to the west of Hill
304 was repulsed.

BITTER AND PROLONGED
FIGHTING EXPECTED.

Reuter's Correspondent at Head-
quarters reports:—

The Canadians attacked at 4.30
this morning Hill 70, dominating the
rise of ground north of Lens.

The position is very strong, being
literally honeycombed with isolated
posts and wired to an extraordinary
degree.

[Part of message not yet received.]

Therefore, it seems pretty certain
there will be bitter and prolonged
fighting in this district, assuming
that the Huns are loyal to their
traditional policy of promptly
counter-attacking.

The weather is not ideal for in-
fantry attack. The night was
showery, with the result that the
ground is sticky and in a muddled
condition difficult to advance over.

The principal advance was from
the chalk-pits, to the north-east, of
Loos, which gained such evil repute
at the battle in September 1915.

To-day's operations necessitated a
considerable degree of changing of
front and deploying of flank, in all
of which the battalions employed
had been very fully rehearsed of
course. In addition to the move-
ment I have indicated from the
chalk-pits there was a general ad-
vance along the whole battlefront.

The first news that has come back
is very satisfactory. The Canadians
have pushed forward over a front of
5,000 yards to an extreme depth of
about 1,500 yards.

THE FASTNESS OF THE BRITISH
FLEET.

COLONEL REPPINGTON ON ITS
EFFICIENCY.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Colonel Repington, the Times
Military Correspondent, describing
his visit to the Grand Fleet says
that the vastness of the armament
leaves beholders dumb. The
efficiency of the Fleet is one hun-
dred per cent. higher than at the
beginning of the war and fifty per
cent. higher than at the time of the
Battle of Jutland.

ISAR SECRETLY REMOVED.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.

The Tsar and his family have been
secretly removed from Tsarskoe, to a
destination to be announced later.

Complete secrecy has shrouded the
removal of the Imperial Family, which
was resolved upon in the middle of July,
upon political and military grounds, by
the Provisional Government and with-
out consultation with the Council of
Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates.

The Government took every precau-
tion to ensure a safe removal.

THE RUMANIAN FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

A Russian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, reports:—

The enemy occupied a height to
the west of Cerna.

The Rumanians repulsed attacks
in the Cusinu valley.

The enemy did not attack yester-
day at Focani. Our counter-attack
drove out the enemy, who had pene-
trated our trenches, near Kredcheni.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN LONDON.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Huge and most enthusiastic crowds
witnessed a march of American
engineer troops in the West End.

The Stars and Stripes and the Union
Jack were everywhere displayed.

Their Majesties took the salute at
Buckingham Palace, and Dr. Page,
the U.S. Ambassador, at the
American Embassy.

A meeting of the Cabinet was
adjourned in order to allow the
members of the Cabinet to see the
march in Whitehall.

THE EXPOSER OF MEDICAL DEFECTS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

PROMOTED TO LT.-COLONEL.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Mr. Moritz, the Secretary of
State for India, announced in the
House of Commons that Major
Carter, who exposed the medical
defects in Mesopotamia, has been
promoted to the rank of Lieut.-
Colonel.

MR. GERARD'S REVELATIONS.

THE INTERVIEW WITH THE
KAISER.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Mr. Gerard, continuing his revela-
tions, describes an interview with
the Kaiser, who said that submarines
had come to stay and that interna-
tional law no longer existed. Dr.
von Bethmann-Hollweg agreed, de-
claring that a person travelling on an
enemy merchantman, had no cause
of complaint, if he was injured.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND PREMIUM BONDS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The Government has decided to
appoint a select committee to enquire
into the question of issuing premium
bonds.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Silver is quoted at 42 1/2d. There
is continental buying. The Market
closed firm with buyers.

(Continued on Page 5.)

"SOME" SOCKS.

The following was received by a
Canadian girl who sent a pair of socks
to a soldier in the trenches:

"Socks received, lady.
Sure, some fit.
I'll wear one for a helmet.
One for a mit.
I'd like to meet you, when
I've done my bit.
In the mean while, when in Heaven
Did you learn to knit?"

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The school is situated in the healthiest part of Macao.

Application to the Fr. Director, Hongkong, August 13, 1917. 2030

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$0.50 per share will be paid to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 13, 1917. 2031

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1917, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of August, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 11, 1917. 2028

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.—) per share for account 1917, will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2026

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 13th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant, BOTH DAYS inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2024

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

THESE EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 10th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.

Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918, and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917."

Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2022

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

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PAPER PULP MILL.

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THIS MILL is built upon a property measuring 14,000 sq. meters, and consists of the following buildings and machinery—

1. EIGHT brick-buildings, with iron pillars and beams. Corrugated iron roofs. Two sheds with corrugated iron roof.

2. PLANT & MACHINERY of the kind required for making Paper-pulp.

3. TWO European residences.

The above Property will be sold by Public Auction at P. H. THO (Tonkin), on the 1st day of September, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000. (One Hundred Thousand Dollars Indo-China Currency).

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

CH. DE LANSALUT,
Solicitor for the Liquidator.
Haiphong.
Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2019

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THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

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THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE

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WHEN AND HOW WILL THE WAR END?

A PEACE THAT MAY COME BY DEGREES.

Mr. F. Ashmead-Bartlett, the brilliant war correspondent, writing some six weeks ago, made a series of remarkable forecasts. He says:—It requires a bold prophet to attempt to answer such a question.

I always believed it would be over in October this year—or at least that serious negotiations for a peace would commence this summer—until the entire situation was changed by the Russian Revolution and the entry of the United States into the struggle.

Had the Russian army only been able to strike I am convinced the Huns could not have withstood our offensive and would be already "toasting it" for the Meuse and the Rhine.

Now, thanks to the disorganisation of our Ally, the enemy is able to concentrate almost the whole of his available reserves on the restricted western front, and it is hardly possible for us to do more than gain ground this year.

What, then, of the future?

Both the Allies and the Central Powers are hoping to end the war by other means than a struggle a l'outrance on land.

Germany still retains her faith in the submarine, and is endeavouring to blackmail not only England, but the entire world, into a compromise favourable to herself. We are hoping that a failure in her crops and general internal condition will render it impossible for Germany to last out another winter.

But supposing neither of these contingencies arises—what will happen then? Now that America has promised to send her armies, it seems obvious that unless Germany gives way the war must be carried on into 1918.

Then in 1919 the vital issue will be this—Will the Allies, assisted by the American armies, be strong enough to force a decision on the western front? This question is very difficult to answer because we have no real knowledge as to how many hundreds of thousands of men America is prepared to send and how long it will take to raise, train and equip them.

THE REAL VICTORY.

As for the Germans, if their submarine campaign fails, as we now feel more confident it will fail, American intervention will be the vital factor next year. Their General Staff will then have to come to the momentous decision of risking a

disaster in France and Belgium or of a general retirement probably to the line of the Meuse. If they are forced from the line of the Meuse, they must retire to the Rhine and fight on German soil, and they are likely to risk a very great deal to keep the war away from their own people.

Can some solution be found which will render it unnecessary to carry the ghastly slaughter of 1916 and 1917 on the western front into 1918?

It is not in the interests of any of the combatants to prolong the struggle if only a permanent peace can be assured. All are now faced with the destruction of their male population—bankruptcy and a hundred other evils which follow in war's train. It is certainly not in the interests of the British Empire to reduce its manpower to the level which Germany has already reduced hers. Such a course can only retard our economic recovery after the war.

The real victory will be gained in the manufacturing when the war is over, and not on the battlefield. War has killed itself. The armed frontier and the submarine and a hundred other devilish inventions will cause all peoples to keep the peace in future. War has been proved to be no longer worth while.

ONLY OBSTACLE TO PEACE.

There is undoubtedly a strong peace movement, which it is useless to ignore, in all countries, whether friend or foe. The Russian Revolution has let loose a flood of suppressed thoughts and ideals which the world's censors can check no longer. The great dam which has so long held back the flood of democratic opinion is smashed at last. The aims of all the combatant democracies are gradually finding a common denominator, namely, no annexations and the rights of all nationals to choose under what flag they will live.

The only real obstacle in the way of peace at this hour is the retention of the Hohenzollern dynasty on the throne.

What, then, will be the end, and when will it come?

I do not think the finish of this world cataclysm will come all at once, or will be settled by a general peace conference. One by one the weary Titans will drop out.

I believe we shall see peace in the Balkans by the coming of October, or even sooner. Now that Russia has renounced all claims to Constantinople, the air is cleared and the great obstacle in the way of a Balkan settlement has been removed. In reality, the Balkan States are fighting a separate local group of wars rendered

inevitable by the unsatisfactory readjustment of Turkish territory by the Treaty of Bucharest in 1913.

The time has come for President Wilson to state our aims and to invite the delegates of Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Turkey to meet at a Round Table Conference and to come to terms with one another. Such a step will be of vital importance to the interests of the Allies in the Near East, and with the withdrawal of Turkey and Bulgaria from the struggle, the whole fabric of the strategy of the Central Powers collapses like a pack of cards.

I think it likely that Austria will make a separate peace.

FINAL STRUGGLE NEXT SPRING.

Then Germany alone remains in the field, confronted by the French, British and American Armies. Unless her economic condition becomes such that she is forced into peace this winter, I do not believe the Germans will give in even when deserted by all their allies. I think her line will remain much the same this summer and autumn, but that we shall see a further retirement during the winter, and practically the whole of Northern France evacuated. Her left flank will fall back to the line of the Meuse, and her right will retire to the line of the France-Belgian frontier fortresses. She is certain to do her utmost to hold Belgium and Antwerp in order to have something left with which to negotiate.

Then the final struggle will come next spring on historic ground in the ancient Cockpit of Europe. Shall we smash the Huns in the field with the aid of the Americans? We ought to be able to force them out of Belgium across the Meuse, and back to the line of the Rhine. The task, however, will be gigantic, and we can only hope it will never be necessary to put it to the test. But, barring famine or an internal revolution which would overthrow the Hohenzollerns, I do not see how final peace can come until October, 1919.

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"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

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2. Gives strength and maintains it.
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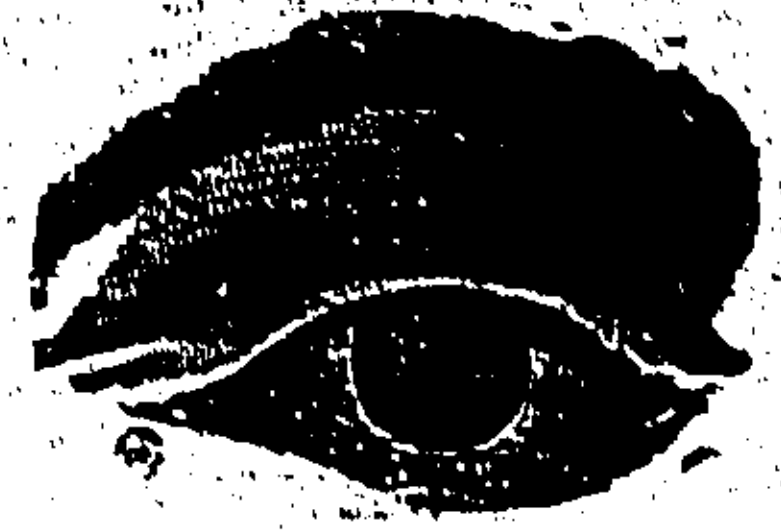
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of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong September 4, 1915.



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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 18th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
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Single and Double Bed Sheets, Turkish
Towels, Bath Sheets, Quilts, Pillow
Cases, Counterpanes, Blankets, Ladies'
Dress Lengths, Ladies' Underwear,
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Also,

A few lots of Kinkosan Tea Sets in
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Large and Small, Brass Jardinières,
Brass Finger Bowls, Vases, Electric
Lamps, Rose Bowls, Flower Vases,
Gent's Walking Sticks, and several
dozen bottles of Florida Water.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2033

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Doo Ching Kie, to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY and TUESDAY,
the 20th and 21st August, 1917,
commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.,
at his premises

"The Old Post Office Building"
Queen's Road Central.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHINESE PORCELAINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
KAKEMONOS,
CURIOS, &c., &c.

Comprising:—

A large variety of coloured and
2-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and
White Vases and Figures, &c. Old
Bronzes, including Incense Burners of
the Song and Ming Dynasties, Pekinese
Cloisonne, Snuff Bottles, Mandarin
Plumes and Beads (Amber and Jade-
stone), Carved Bamboo Ware, Old
Szechow Lacquer Boxes, Silk Embroid-
eries, Kakemonos and Wall Hangings
Jadestone and Ivory Carvings, &c.,
&c., &c.

The greater portion of the above stock
has recently arrived from the North and
includes pieces from the Ming, Kanghi,
Yungching, Kienlung, Kaiching and
Towkewong Periods.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Saturday.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2032

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

the 21st August, 1917, at 11 a.m.,
at No. 3, Wood Road, Wanchai,
(2nd floor).

SUNDAY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.

contained therein.

Catalogue will be issued.
On view from Monday, 20th inst. at
noon.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 13, 1917. 2029

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

ONE 16 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN
BY "BLAND"

In Good Condition.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 31, 1917. 1979

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 18th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A few lots of BURMA CHEROOTS
and
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2034

WANTED.

RICKSHAW, second hand. Reply,
quoting price, to
Box No. 980.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2027

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, AS WORKS
FOREMAN. Applications with
copy of References in own writing,
stating age, experience and salary
required. No other applications con-
sidered.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, August 6, 1917. 2014

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as
TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER
required by Shipping Firm. State
previous experience and salary required.
Apply—
Box 450.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF

AND

CORNER PORK.

Put up in Kegs and Barrels
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

60

COMIC

REGAL

RECORDS

BY

BILLY WILLIAMS

6004 I've found Kelly ...
You're the one
6006 I wish it was Sunday night
(I do wish that I was a Lady's man)
6008 My lass from Glasgow Town
I never heard Father laugh so much before
6043 It's a grand old song—
Home Sweet Home
The Kangaroo Hop
6047 Mister John Mackenzie O'
I come fra' Scotland ...

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1322.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
A French Preparation for the Cure of
Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Headache, Backache, Stiff
Limbs, and all the Ailments arising from
Acidic Conditions of the Blood.
It is the most powerful and reliable
remedy for these ailments, and its use
is recommended by the highest
Medical Authorities.
MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

'CHINA MAIL'

OVERLAND EDITION

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS

FOR ALL INTERESTED

HONGKONG AND CHINA

GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING

HOME AND THUS KEEP IN

CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE

WORLD.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE ON GERMAN SPY SYSTEM.

ADDRESS AT THE AMERICAN
PRESS CLUB.

THE NEED FOR CENSORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

Lord Northcliffe, head of the British
Mission in this country, today authorized
publication of parts of a confidential
speech on spies and censorship made to
the National Press Club on July 4th. He
described the work of spies in England
and the flood of fatal information that
pours over the cables through neutral
countries to Germany, and spoke of the
dangers of any except technical military
and naval censorship of the press. Only
on two occasions in the last month, Lord
Northcliffe said, had he seen anything
published in American newspapers that
might have been of value to the enemy.
The address follows:—

"What does not yet seem to be under-
stood here, and that we did not under-
stand at the beginning of the war, is
that the really deadly highly explosive
news is not newspaper news, but the news
sent out by spies in code to neutral coun-
tries for transmission to Germany."

"Admitted that the task of examining
hundreds of thousands of cables a day
is difficult and costly, admitted that even
brains are required in large numbers for
the task, the brains are here in abun-
dant supply, and the outgoing cables can easily
be coordinated so that all cables
addressed to the same names abroad, and
even to the same towns abroad, come
under the eyes of the same censors week
after week. It is by means of checking
back cables addressed from England to
neutral countries that we have caught
many of our spies."

"It is not difficult for spies to get
news. Their task is the delivery of the
goods, and to that task they concentrate."

"Now that ocean travel has become so
difficult, now that the British mail service
has perished, the enemy spy
working among you is thrown back
entirely on the cable and one or two
steamer routes."

"I do not know whether you have a
mail censorship on letters to Spain, but
I venture to think that if you have not
and start opening letters to that country
you will get as rich a haul of information
as our secret service department did out
of censoring of American letters to
Europe."

"The cable censor must be remorseless
if he finds constant domestic telegrams
going to one particular place. At the risk
of disturbing happy homes, he must hold
up or destroy the cables. A world of
meaning can be concealed behind the
words 'mother better' or 'mother going
to sea shore.' Many complaints will
come from business men as to detention
of their messages, but business men of
standing can easily satisfy the cable
authorities, and in any case, the main
business at the present time is war, and
lives are more important than business
losses."

"We in England were loath to believe
in the existence of an extensive German
spy system among us until strange
happenings by land and sea proved that
their spy preparations, firmly established
in England years before the war, were
just as efficient as all their other prepara-
tions."

"The German spies are divided into
five or six classes, working independently
of each other."

"There is the business spy, whose work
is the gathering of information, personal
and otherwise. An establishment at called
Schimmelpennings opened out in England,
purporting to be something like 'your
Broadstreet' or 'Dun's', but really with the
object of ascertaining the capacity for
making guns, munitions, and what not of
every plant in England, together with
any other information that might be use-
ful to Germany when she went to war."

"A second form of spying was
organized by the German consuls in Great
Britain, who collected information by
means of hotel waiters, barbers, govern-
ment and domestic servants, to whom the
paid comparatively small sums of money."

"To naval and military towns the Ger-
man Government provided Germans with
capital with which to open and purchase
hotels. All this was done through the
Consul."

"Then there was a series of spies
organized by the famous department
which had its headquarters in Brussels.
These were spies who moved about in a
good social circle as a rule, picking up
any information they could get. When it
came to picking up information as to
British psychology, they got it all wrong,
but it has been notorious that almost
without exception they reported to Berlin
that Great Britain would not go to war."

Members of this class of spy were entirely
unknown to each other and only known
to headquarters by numbers. They were
paid a minimum of \$3,000 and a maxi-
mum of \$12,000 a year, and were usually
engaged in some other kind of work—
very often insurance work. Out of
respect for their sex, among the spies we
have shot at the Tower of London, the
women have been exempted and sentenced
to long terms of imprisonment."

"Further, there were the military and
naval spies. This kind of spying is
regarded as legitimate among all nations.
Carl Lody, whom I saw tried in court
martial and who had an American pas-
port and spoke American with the
slightest German accent, was a legitimate
naval spy, and was so regarded by our
authorities, who treated him as well as
he could be treated in the circumstances,
and finally very properly shot him. He
was captured owing to clumsiness on his
part. Among other foolishnesses, he kept
his code in his pocket, and therefore
knew at the moment he was arrested that
he was a dead man. One of the things
that led to his detection was the cable
censorship."

"We had been warned for years that
the country was full of German spies,
but did not believe it. Germans were
admitted to our clubs, went about among
us and seemed very friendly. At the
outbreak of the war we found that we
had been entertaining several battalions
of spies. I remember the night that
went on day after day in London just
before the outbreak of war when they
swarmed to the German Consulate to get
their passports issued. Many of them
obviously had information that a war
was coming and that they might have
difficulty in getting out."

"Large organizations, such as insur-
ance companies, electrical concerns and
piano-forte makers, who required large
numbers of men to go about tuning
pianos, were in effect central depots for
gathering information for the German
Government. The Hamburg-American
Steamship Company also had its own
series of spies and had to do with the
subventions of Germanized newspapers in
London and of certain notorious English
writers. In their hurry to clear out of
England, the Hamburg-American Steam-
ship Company left behind valuable
incriminating documents, one of which
was damning evidence of Germany's war
intentions."

"I can now relate with safety, inas-
much as more than two years have passed
and both the British and German codes
have been changed, an incident told to
me by Lord Fisher in the early days of
the war when he was at the head of our
navy. He had given instructions that
eight ships should be coaled at a port
which I will call Bristol. That same
afternoon one of our destroyers picked up
a wireless from one enemy submarine to
another, making a rendezvous at this very
port for the following day and naming the
eight ships. The coaling order was, of
course, at once cancelled, but the incident
showed that information must have come
from some one in close touch with the
Government department concerned."

"Is sounds, indeed, almost too mysterious to
be true, but it was true."

"Compared with the leakage of news
to newspapers, the daily leakage of
secrets by cable is as a Niagara compared
with a mountain stream. I am a pretty
close student of the war and have read
a number of your newspapers in the last
month, but on only two occasions have
I seen anything likely to be of assistance
to the enemy. That does not mean that
there should not be a newspaper censor-
ship. Our newspaper people from the
outset recognized the need for official
technical military and naval action in
such matters. The danger of a censor-
ship is that it may be used to exalt
incompetence, to impair efficiency by hid-
ing mismanagement, to weaken resolution
by exaggerated optimism."

"If I may make a suggestion, it is that
the American people should take stories
about the sinking of submarines with a
grain of salt. Your newspapers have
sunk a very large fleet of submarines
during the four weeks I have been here.
Every gunner who fires at a periscope
and can see no periscope after the splash
of the shell thinks he has sunk a sub-
marine. I will give a little instructive
and perfectly true story on this point. A
certain man-of-war reported that it had
fired on a German submarine and sunk it.
An English submarine, which was in
exactly the same location on the same
day, reported that it had been fired on by
a German battleship and had dived and
escaped. I fear that these constant
illusory sinkings of submarines may check
American inventive effort on which the
Allies rely so greatly."

"I have no idea of the preparations
your Government has made for the

censorship of pictures. A picture may
easily disclose dangerous information.
The Germans have a system of enlarging
newspaper photographs to see if they
can find any valuable information. Thus
when we had been at war sufficiently
long to invent tanks, we had got wise,
as you say here. No picture of any new
tank, aeroplane or other machine of war
should be published here."

"As to the censorship in general, it
instructions are given to newspaper people
they themselves form the best censors.
Trained news gatherers and presenters of
news are much more intelligent than the
kind of man who usually drifts into
censorship offices. Neither military nor
naval men care for the task of censorship.
They want to be at the front or at sea.
Judging by my own colleagues in Eng-
land, I believe that American newspaper
men should be very largely trusted to do
the censoring themselves, provided of
course, that General Pershing has a
system such as has been adopted by Sir
Douglas Haig who, while allowing the
utmost freedom of correspondents, sees
that the dispatches are read and examined
by competent members of his staff. The
dangers of misuse of the power of censor-
ship are well known to those who know
what we suffered from the hiding of the
truth about the war for the first two
years."

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

ITS POSSIBILITIES.

The attitude of the British Press and
of the British Government, wrote Dr.
Saxena in "Everyman" of June 8, which
is partly hostile to or suspicious of the
impending Stockholm Conference, is
characteristic of that curious disbelief in
ideas and of that timidity of policy
which has so often paralysed us in the
course of the war. We have a glorious
cause to defend and seem to be afraid to
defend it. We prefer to leave to the
enemy the offensive in the spiritual and
moral contest even as we left him for so
long the offensive in the military con-
test. One would have thought that one of
our chief aims ought to be to divide the
Germans, to stimulate the spirit of revo-
lution within the Central Empires,
and to bring the people themselves to
get rid of the curse of the Hohenzollern.
The Stockholm Conference is giving us
an opportunity of achieving that aim
such as may never occur again. Even if
our Russian Allies do not invite us to
join the Conference, we would still have
to welcome such a gathering. We have
the chance of cleaning up the political
and moral issues which are being
obscured and confused by the enemy,
of defeating the sinister alliance between
reaction and a Prussian Socialism,
of subjecting the whole of the Central
Socialists who have joined it so long in
their Vaterland to the relentless cross-
examination of their foreign comrades,
of compelling them to show their hand
and of calling on them to give an account
of their stewardship. We have the
chance of strengthening the minority
who are on our side, of rallying the
wavering, and of discrediting the dis-
honest. We have the chance of mobilizing
on our side all the forces of European
democracy."

DISCREDITED OR CONVERTED.

It is in our power to achieve all those
vital aims. And yet we are afraid. What
are we afraid of? Do we doubt the
justice of our cause? Or do we doubt
our capacity to defend it? Is our policy
so obvious to the whole world that it
need not be stated? Or is it so doubtful
that it cannot be stated openly? Do we
believe that in a frank discussion, even
with the superior Socialists of the Kaiser,
we shall necessarily have the worst of
the argument? Or do we assume that
reactionism and his "Gonosses" are
possessed of some mysterious persuasive
power of some magnetic influence, of a
silver-tongued eloquence and of an
unfathomable charm which no Socialist
of the Allies may resist? Or is it rather
that we assume the possession on our
part of a double dose of inarticulate
stupidity?

Has the time not come to have done
with such intellectual and political
cowardice? Is it not obvious that, if
the Delegates of the Allies as a body
prove wise and brave, the German
Government is bound to suffer a crush-
ing defeat in that diplomatic propaganda,
in that great contest of ideas and ideals?
Is it not obvious that if the Stockholm
Conference is really what it ought to be,
namely, one of those representative
international congresses, one of the
numerical councils which were such a
tremendous political force before
the war—the German Socialists must
be either discredited or they must be
converted? Those who still adhere to
the sinister compact which they entered
into with the Kaiser will be made power-
less for evil. They will be dishonoured
in the eyes of their own brethren. They
will be morally isolated. They will be
excommunicated from the Socialist
Commonwealth. On the other hand,
those who are converted will spread the
seed of revolution in the Fatherland,
and will hasten the day of deliverance,
when the Hohenzollern and the Haps-
burg will go the way of the Rurikoff,
Holstein-Gottorp.

CANNOT WORK OR REST.

When you are up and down in health
that it impairs the efficiency of your
work as well as your power to enjoy any
leisure hours, or obtain rest, it is time
that you gave Dr. Williams' pink pills a
fair trial.

The condition that doctors describe as
general debility (when they describe it
at all) does not come before most
physicians until the blood has become so
impoverished that it can be called
anemia. Unless this condition of blood-
lessness has been reached, you simply
complain of falling energy, loss of
appetite, constipation, lack of ambition
and animation. If you are well-to-do
your physician will probably recommend
a change of air. If you are not he will
tell you there is nothing much the matter
with you. He means that there is no
organic trouble.

But your blood is thin and your whole
system lacks tone. The blood goes
everywhere, practically, and if you
improve the quality of the blood by
using Dr. Williams' pink pills, you tone
up the whole body, improve the appetite,
quicken the step, and put a new punch
in life generally.

For this reason get Dr. Williams' pink
pills now and keep trying them.

INTIMATIONS



JOHNNIE WALKER: "What do they say?"
BLUEJACKET: "In Splendid Condition—Still Going Strong."
Any reply?"

JOHNNIE WALKER: "Just say, 'Same with me!'"

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce,
always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the
name LEA & PERRINS is embossed
in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such
an extent that these precautions are necessary in order to
make sure that you are being supplied with the original
and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many
imitations.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the

Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE,

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES

OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions
generally. It is everything you could wish
as a simple and Natural Health-giving
Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

THE 'CHINA MAIL'

</



WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

To-day's Advertisements

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

NIGHT FETE

will be held at the V.R.C.
on
SATURDAY, August 18th, at 9 p.m.
Attractive Programme.
String Band in Attendance.
Members and Ladies 50 cents.
Non-Members \$1.00
Soldiers and Sailors 25 cents.
Hongkong, August 16, 1917. 2038

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public Auction
(for account of the concerned),

WEDNESDAY

the 22nd August, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Jas. Hocky Street.
**VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., &c.,**
As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furni-
ture, comprising Double and Single
Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bed-
steads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c.,
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated
Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Black-
wood Furniture, including Engravings,
Pictures, etc., etc., Tennis Poles and
Netting.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets,
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,
Bed Quilts, etc.,

Also
PIANO by The Robinson Piano Co.
Collard & Collard.
Rosenkrantz.
Shiellmayer & Boehne.
Stuttgart.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash
HUGHES & HONGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 16, 1917. 2037

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, August 18 —
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Burma Cheroots
and Egyptian Cigarettes at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Sheets, Towels,
Dress Lengths etc. also Tea Sets,
Yases, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and
Hough's.
9 p.m.—Night Fete at V.R.C.
MORFAY, August 20 —
President Poincaré's birthday (1859)
MONDAY Aug. 20 & TUESDAY 21 —
2.20 p.m.—Auction of Porcelains,
Embroideries, Curios etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.
TUESDAY, August 21 —
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furni-
ture, etc., at No. 3, Wood Road,
Wanchai.
Hongkong Ice Co's. Interim dividend
due.
FRIDAY, August 24 —
Hongkong Rope Co's. Interim dividend
due.
MONDAY, August 27 —
Noon—Auction of Kowloon Island
Lot No. 570 at Mr. Geo. P. Lammert's
Sales Rooms.
WEDNESDAY, August 29 —
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock
Exchange.
FRIDAY, August 31 —
Queen of Holland's birthday (1880).
Emperor of Japan's birthday (1879).
SATURDAY, Sept. 1 —
8.23 p.m.—Full moon.

their way of life and obedience. The
world must be safe for democracy. Its
peace must be planted upon trusted
foundations of political liberty. There
are the convictions and the aspira-
tions with which the whole
British Empire entered the war three
years ago, and is as determined as
ever to fight for. Where may we
find in any speech by a German
statesman an expression of views
which is reconcilable with these
declarations? We know of no such
speech. "We are invincible and
will be victorious" is the keynote of
the KAISER'S message to his Army
and Navy on the occasion of the
third anniversary of the war. "We
wish to conclude peace as one who
has successfully carried out his
purpose," is one of the declarations
made by the new German Chancellor
in his first speech in that capacity
a month ago. The pretence now is
that Germany is waging a war of
defence, and according to the
Chancellor, "if we make peace we
must first secure our Empire and
its frontiers for all time." But
Germany has not yet stated explicitly
what she now means by that phrase.
We know by the grim facts of the
war what she intended it to mean
when she began the war, and it
has been made plain to the world
that what Germany means by making
her Empire and its frontiers secure
for all time is utterly incompatible
with the views of her neighbours—
Belgium, France and Russia, to say
nothing of England—on the subject.
Mr. Lloyd GEORGE speaking shortly
after the new German Chancellor
delivered his first speech in the
Reichstag said: "I have read
Dr. MICHAELIS'S speech, as my duty,
once, twice and three times, to seek
anything from which we could hope
to end this bloody struggle, and I
see in it a sham independence for
Belgium, a sham democracy for
Germany and a sham peace for
Europe. And I say that Europe
has not sacrificed millions of her
gallant sons to re-establish a soil
consecrated by their blood as a
mere sanctuary for a sham. That
is the answer to the Pope's overtures
until Germany makes more concrete
and acceptable proposals.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CHINA AT WAR.

A few hours after the Cabinet had
declared war the German Bank in
Shanghai was closed up by order of
the Senior Consul and the Mixed
Court. The Bank of China will take
over its affairs.

Three Austrian ships—the *Silesia*,
Bohemia and *China*—at Shanghai
were also taken over by Chinese
Naval officers. Yesterday afternoon
the crews of these vessels were
brought into the Settlements.

Previous to the declaration of war
Liang Kai Chin went to Tientsin
and succeeded in completing arrange-
ments for the big loan.

The Allied Powers agree to a post-
ponement of the Boxer indemnities
for a period of five years.
It is reported that the Government
has decided to convene the Provi-
sional Senate on September 1st, as
most provinces have already tele-
graphed favouring the proposal.
Only a few provinces in the South
disapprove.—*Chinese Mail Service.*

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CHINA'S SEIZURE OF ENEMY SHIPPING.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.

The Chinese naval authorities have
taken over three Austrian merchant-
men in the harbour. There were no
disturbances and the vessels were not
damaged.

Up to the present 18,000 tons of
Austrian and German shipping has
been taken over.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASE OF "LYSHOLT."

ANSWER TO HON. MR. H. E.
POLLOCK'S QUESTION.

The answers given this afternoon
by the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY
to the Hon. Mr. Pollock's questions
with regard to the purchase of
"Lysholt," a residence on the Peak,
formerly belonging to an enemy
subject, were as follows:—
There is no recent precedent for
the purchase by the Government of
real property at auction.

It has been generally the experi-
ence of the Government that, when
the fact becomes known that it is
in the market as a purchaser, prices
are put up against it.
There was no special reason for
secrecy in the case of the purchase
of "Lysholt," but the fact that the
Government employed an agent to
bid for it did not, to the best of its
knowledge and belief, result in a
higher price than necessary being
paid for the property.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The profit for the Half-year ending
30th June 1917, including the sum of
\$42,493.32 brought forward, amounted
to \$143,334.98, which the Board pro-
pose apportioning as follows:—
To pay a dividend of \$3
per share on 20,000
shares \$60,000.00
To transfer to Repairs
and Renewals A/c 20,000.00
To write off Steam
Launch 1,000.00
To carry forward to new
account 62,334.98

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Wooden boats of 1,500 tons
capacity are to be constructed in the
Philippines for inter-island transporta-
tion.

Great damage has been caused by
floods in Tonkin. Hanoi was threaten-
ed on the 7th inst and the railways
between Haiphong and Hanoi and
Hanoi and Yunnanfu are interrupted.

Seven of the smaller German
vessels which had been refuging in the
Philippine Islands are being retained in
the islands for coastwise service. They
are the *Borneo*, *Marudu*, *Wiegand*, *Carl*,
Deiderichsen, *Johanne* and *Pong Tong*.

Five Chinese, of a party of 49
deportees from Singapore, have been
sent to the Government Civil Hospital
suffering from wounds and bruises which
they sustained as the result of a fight
aboard the *s.s. Laertes* whilst the vessel
was at sea.

A Peking telegram states that
both Li Yuan Hung and Feng Kuo
Chiang have refused to accept their
salaries for July, the Government in-
tends that the money shall be applied
to the relief of distress caused by
famine.

Mr. S. E. Green, Hongkong's tennis
champion, has presented two prizes for
the Men's Doubles Handicap now being
played at the Cricket Club. Yesterday,
Claxton and Joseland (scr.) beat Wright
and Robinson (+30); while Woodhouse
and Thorne have received a "walk over"
from Bain and Galluzzi.

THE PRAYA EAST FORESHORE NUISANCE.

At this afternoon's meeting of the
Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr.
POLLOCK, K.C., asked:—
With reference to the Answer given to
my first question at the last meeting
of the Council

(i) Is it the fact that 237 water-
closets now discharge over the
Praya East foreshore, and
(ii) Cannot some steps be taken to
remedy the nuisance arising from
such discharge, as temporary
measures, pending the com-
mencement of the work on the
proposed reclamation?

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY
replied:—

(i) About 280 water-closets now
discharge over the Praya East fore-
shore.
(ii) The sewer outfalls could be
extended to below low-water. The
cost of making such extensions is
roughly estimated at \$20,000, assum-
ing that iron pipes can be obtained
at a reasonable price at the present
time.

In view of the existing foul con-
dition of the foreshore, it is extremely
doubtful whether any appreciable
improvement would be effected by
carrying out the extensions referred
to.

(iii) It is impossible to state at
present when the Praya East Re-
clamation Scheme is likely to be
commenced.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked, with
regard to sub-section one of question
one, where the figures, mentioned at a
recent meeting of the Sanitary Board,
were supplied from.

The Hon. Mr. CHATHAM said that
the figures were supplied by the Sani-
tary Board from reports that included
all conveniences of that description.

IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION IN HONGKONG.

THE OPERATIONS UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

Mr. R. O. HATCHISON, Superintendent
of Imports and Exports, in his annual
report for 1916 says:—

As mentioned in last year's Report
legislation was introduced in December,
1915, to enable the department to deal
with the importation and exportation
of goods to and from the Colony with
the object of controlling the movement
of prohibited goods and of preventing
trading with the Enemy. Under the
Importation and Exportation Ordinance,
with a few very minor exceptions, no
goods can be exported from the Colony
without an export permit. The same
rule applies to imported goods with
the exception of goods from river ports
and coast ports within 50 miles radius.
Vessels of all kinds trading to these
ports are allowed to land their cargo
without permit, a manifest only of such
cargo being furnished to the department.

This exception is necessary to prevent
undue hindrance to this short-distance
traffic. In the case of certain classes of
goods export is only allowed under bond
that a satisfactory landing certificate
will be returned from the declared des-
tination. In more important cases
exportation is only allowed after
reference to the Secretary of State for
the Colonies. In addition to controlling
the class of goods exported, the permit
system also enables the department to
check the shippers and consignees of
goods under the White and Black List
system.

The work involved in the issue of
permits and the checking of such per-
mits against ships' manifests, has been
very considerable. Table XII gives a
list of the number of permits, manifests,
and other documents which have been
handled by the department during the
year.

A beginning has been made under the
permit system to collect statistics of the
trade of the port of Hongkong, but the
multifarious demands made by this
Ordinance and other war measures on
the department, added to the great
difficulty of finding room for increased
staff, have made it impossible to keep
full records for 1916.

BATHING FATALITY AT KENNEDY TOWN.

An unemployed Chinese, named
Wong Ming, residing at No. 168,
Hollywood Road, has reported to the
Police that whilst he was bathing
with others at the bathing beach at
Kennedy Town, at about 2 p.m.
yesterday, a Chinese named Leung
To, living at No. 201, Des Vaux
Road West, went to the rescue of
one Chan Kai, of No. 61, Caine
Road, who was beyond his depth.
Leung To, however, was unable to
effect a rescue and both men were
drowned. Their bodies have not yet
been recovered.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy is master over
every colic, dysentery and all intestinal
pains. One dose relieves, a second dose is
rarely necessary to effect a cure. For
sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

SECOND READING OF BILL POSTPONED FOR A WEEK.

At the meeting of the Legislative
Council this afternoon the Hon.
Attorney-General moved the second
reading of the Compulsory Service
Bill. He said that the object of the
Bill was to make all British Subjects
ordinarily resident in the Colony,
between the ages 18 and 55, liable
for Military Service in the Colony.
The Hon. member reviewed the
provisions of the Bill and also the
salient features of the Regulations,
which are given below.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked for
an adjournment for one week, as the
regulations had only come before the
Hon. Members that day and they
had had no time to discuss them.
Also the public had had no opportu-
nity of criticising the regulations.
He also asked that the Regulations
should be made by the Legislative
Council and not by the Executive
Council so that full discussion could
be possible. Also he asked that the
new arrangements would take into
consideration the fact that some men
were not as strong as others and that
arrangements would be made so that
the weaker men should not be put
with stronger men and thus be left
puffing and blowing in the rear of
the ranks during a march.

His EXCELLENCY, in reply, said that
he would agree to an adjournment
for one week. With regard to the
question of the Legislative Council making
the regulations, that would not be
possible. Endless trouble would be
caused if it became necessary to legis-
late on every unimportant addition or
alteration to the Regulations and to
submit every amendment to the Legi-
slative Council. It would be an
unnecessary waste of time. All altera-
tions could be made by the Governor.
In Council and they could be criti-
cised afterwards in the Legislative
Council. Another point was that it
had been suggested that the Bill should
have effect only for the period of the
war. His Excellency said that he was
not prepared to accept amendments
to that effect. He thought that, after
their experiences of this war they would
hardly commit so retrograde a step as
to go back to pre-war conditions.
They would be guided practically by
what was done at Home and in the
other Colonies, after the signing of
peace.

THE REGULATIONS.

The draft of the regulations made
by the Governor-in-Council were laid
on the table of the Legislative
Council this afternoon.

The Corps is to be constituted of
three units—a company of artillery;
a company of engineers and a bat-
talion of infantry.
Subject to the provisions of the
Army Act and of the Military Service
Ordinance, 1917, and of these
regulations, the Corps shall be under
the orders of the General Officer
Commanding the Troops, subject to
the general control of the Governor.
The company of artillery shall be
under the executive command of an
officer of the Corps appointed by the
Governor in that behalf. It shall be
under the orders of the Officer Com-
manding the Royal Artillery of the
Garrison for training and inspection.
The company of engineers shall be
under the executive command of an
officer of the Corps appointed by the
Governor in that behalf. It shall be
under the orders of the Chief En-
gineer of the Garrison for training and
inspection.
The battalion of infantry shall be
under the executive command of an
officer of His Majesty's Regular
Forces appointed by the Governor in
that behalf with the consent of the
General Officer Commanding the
Troops.

The general administration of the
Corps will be under the Officer Com-
manding the battalion of infantry,
assisted by an administration staff
appointed by the Governor.

The Administrative Commandant
may, with the approval of the
Governor, establish one or more cadet
companies in connection with the
Corps, and every such company shall
regards its establishment, adminis-
tration, and government, be subject
to such regulations as the Admini-
strative Commandant may make with
the approval of the Governor.

The establishment of the Corps
shall be fixed from time to time as
circumstances may require.

The appointment and promotion
of all members of the staff and offi-
cers are vested in the Governor.

Recommendations for the appoint-
ment and promotion of all officers of
units will be submitted by the Officer
Commanding the Unit through the
Administrative Commandant to the
Governor, through the General Officer
Commanding the Troops.

Every officer upon his first appoint-
ment in the Corps to any rank, and
every officer before promotion to any
higher rank, shall pass the examina-
tion prescribed for that rank, pro-
vided that the General Officer Com-
manding may exempt any officer
from compliance with this paragraph
either wholly or in part.

The nature of the examination in
each case shall be as may be pre-
scribed by the General Officer Com-
manding the Troops.

The examining board shall be ap-
pointed by the General Officer Com-
manding the Troops.

An officer whose turn for promo-
tion arrives may be superseded if
he has not passed the prescribed
examination.

Superintending officers may be
appointed in any unit but any such
officers shall be absorbed into the
establishment as soon as vacancies
occur therein.

All appointments and promotions
of members of the staff and of officers
shall be notified in the *Gazette* and
shall take effect from the date of
such *Gazette* or from such other date
as may be specified in the notification.

The appointment and promotion
of all non-commissioned officers of
units are vested in the Officer Com-
manding the Unit.

Promotion will be by seniority,
tempered by selection in each unit,
and will be subject to the passing
of such an examination as may be
prescribed or approved by the
General Officer Commanding the
Troops.

TRAINING.

A Schedule sets forth the training as
follows:—
1. For training purposes the year
will be divided into the two following
periods:—
Cold weather:—15th October to
15th April.
Hot weather:—15th April to 15th
October.

2. Subject to the provisions of
paragraphs 8 and 9 of this Schedule,
there will be 50 drills a year.

3. The Officers Commanding the
respective Units shall fix the time and
place for parades, drills, and rifle
practices.

4. The musketry course will be as
laid down in the current Army
Regulations.

5. The artillery and engineer com-
panies will be mobilised for one month
exercise during the cold weather.

6. There will be a camp of exercise
for the infantry battalion for one month
during the cold weather.

7. Eight days attendance not neces-
sarily consecutive during mobilisation or
at the camp of exercise, as the case
may be, shall be compulsory for every
member of the Corps unless specially
exempted by the G.O.C. the Troops.

8. During the months in which the
artillery company is on examination
service the company may be exempted
from any number of drills at the discre-
tion of the Officer Commanding the
Unit.

9. The Officer Commanding the
engineer company may in his discretion,
excuse from any drill men who have
come off or who are going on electric
light duty.

10. Classes will be held at convenient
times in each year for the instruction of
members desirous of obtaining certifi-
cates of qualification for promotion as
non-commissioned officers.

11. This Schedule shall not apply to
men over 50 years of age who shall
undergo such modified training as may
be prescribed by the G.O.C. the Troops.

JAPAN PREPARING FOR AFTER- THE WAR.

Mr. Ito, Head of the Agriculture
Section of the Department of Agricul-
ture and Commerce (Tokyo) tells in an
interview that the Government has in-
augurated investigations into Japan's
capability to make her industries inde-
pendent of outside help in point of raw
materials in view of after the war com-
mercial changes all over the world.

The raw materials for spinning
industries have been taken up list of
all and at present, several experts stay
in various parts of the Empire to study
the condition of hemp and flax farms.
Although cotton investigation has not
yet started. Experts are also being
sent to some districts to study the pro-
duction of starch, indigo and other
materials.

It strikes me, says a writer in the
Bangkok Daily Mail, that what Bangkok
and Siam generally really want is a
definite publicity campaign throughout
the Far East, especially in Singapore
and Hongkong. Were this done the
people in those prosperous but so far as
Siam is concerned, undeniably benighted
places, might learn that Bangkok is a
first-class place to which to go for a
holiday trip, and is far and away the
most interesting of all the places East
of Suez, and taken by and large, as the
sailors put it, is as healthy as they
make them.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in
attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy
should always be on hand. For sale by
all Chemists and Druggists.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKE PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
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Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call, free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
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CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5th - FRIDAY, NOV. 16th.
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THE BANK LINE LTD.
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SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, June 20.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

Sec. Lieut. Roger Maitland Upton, Durham Light Infantry (killed), was the elder son of Mrs. Upton, 70 David Street, Kirkcaldy, and of the late Mr. Thomas Maitland Upton, of Bangkok, Siam, and grandson of the late Major R. D. Upton, 9th Lancers, also of the late Mr. John Cairns, of Bangkok, Siam, and Sherborne, Kirkcaldy. He was in his 20th year, and received his commission in December 1916.

Sec. Lieut. George M. Underwood, Royal Flying Corps, reported missing on 6th March, is now reported from German lists by Red Cross, Geneva, to have been killed on that date, while on a photographic flight with his observer, Lieut. A. E. Watts, also killed. Lieut. Underwood, who was nineteen years of age, was the younger son of the late Dr. Underwood, Kirkcaldy, and Mrs. Underwood, 30 Morningside Park, Edinburgh. He was educated at Marischal Castle, and had entered the University as a medical student before joining the R. F. C. in August.

Major Frederick William Lumsden, D. S. O., Royal Marine Artillery, awarded the V. C. for "most conspicuous bravery, determination, and devotion to duty" in bringing in captured German guns, is well known in the Malay Peninsula. He is a grandson of the late Bailie John Lumsden, Deemot House, Aberdeen, and a son of Mr. John James Foote Lumsden, of the Bengal Civil Service, who after retiring resided at Abernethy House, Great Western Road, Aberdeen. Major Lumsden won the D. S. O., and last year was awarded a bar to that decoration. He passed through the Staff College, qualified as an interpreter in German, and was a General Staff Officer, Second Grade, with the Straits Settlement command in 1910-14.

ORITARY.

The Earl of Haddington, 90. A Scottish representative Peer, he took little part in politics, and devoted himself to the management of his estate. For over 40 years he was an officer of the Bothians and Border Horse. Counting was his favourite sport, and he was an enthusiastic fox-hunter, following the hounds when over 80 years of age. He is succeeded by the Hon. George Baillie Hamilton, a Lieutenant in the Scots Guards.

Rev. Principal Denny, United Free Church College, Glasgow, 62. He united the qualities of a ripe scholar and a straightforward diplomatist, and played a large part in the recent negotiations for Presbyterian Union.

Lord Dewar, one of the Judges of the Scottish Court of Session, fourth son of the late Mr. John Dewar, distiller, Perth, and brother of Lord Forteviot and Sir Thomas Dewar, 67. Trained to the law, and a member of the Faculty of Advocates, he never sought or obtained a large practice. He found a more congenial outlet for his gifts in politics, became a capital platform speaker on the Radical side, and in due course was returned as member of Parliament for South Edinburgh. It was remarked of him that, having received an old fashioned Scots education, he was well versed in the Scriptures, and knew better than most modern orators how to clinch an argument with an appropriate text. On the Bench he worked hard

and became a trusted Judge in a certain class of cases; and had the reputation of taking a man of the world view of legal problems.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Scottish mining expert, says that the million pounds of explosives used for the "charge" of the mines that opened up the Ypres operations was at least ten times more than the largest colliery company in Scotland uses in the course of a year. At present prices it would cost £30,000. To this must be added the £20,000 said to have been spent on timber.

Mr. William Will, director and general manager of "The Graphic," "The Hystander," and "The Daily Graphic," has been elected President of the London Robert Burns Club for the ensuing year. Mr. Will, who is a native of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, has done much original research work in connection with various aspects of the poet's life, and has published a volume, "The Homes of Burns' Ancestors."

A lady living in New York writes that she recently made inquiries at a book store about a golf magazine. "Do you want to send it to England?" she was asked. "No, I want to send it to Dundee—Scotland, you know." "Oh," was the astounding reply, "do they play the game there?"

THE MATHESONS AND THE PULLARS.

The Pullars of Perth and the Mathesons of Achany and the Lews, two of the best known families in Scotland, are to be united in the forthcoming wedding of Miss Helen Pullar and Major J. S. M. Matheson. Miss Pullar is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Pullar, of Durn, Perth, and her fiancée is the eldest son and heir of Major Duncan Matheson. An immense acreage in Scotland, probably half a million acres, are in the hands of Major Duncan Matheson. He has many mansions, and Lews Castle, Stornoway, which stands in 600 acres of grounds, has often housed Royalty. The island of Lews was bought by the Mathesons in the forties for £190,000 from the Seaforth Mackenzies, and they spent some £330,000 in improving the property. Their wealth came from the firm of Jardine, Matheson and Co., famous all through the East and Far East.

"HIGHER PACIFIC FREIGHTS."

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha have received formal sanction from the Tokyo Government for the raising of regular service freight rates on their trans-Pacific lines. The rise in the freight rates between Japan and the American and Canadian ports ranges between 6.5 and 7.1 per cent. only on most routes, and unshipped peanuts not being affected by this rise. The inland rates are raised between 6.7 per cent. and 140 per cent. The new rates will be put into effect whenever the shipping companies complete their preparations for it.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND
"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
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VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

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PEARL HOTEL.

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RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling.....\$1,500,000
Silver.....\$1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF A.....\$3,500,000
PROFITS.....\$15,000,000

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For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

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Hongkong, July 12, 1917.

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THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

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THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....£1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-PRY.....£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Subscribed.....£1,250,000
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BANK OF ENGLAND.

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INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

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IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

All these are sure signs of purging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin.

What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scalds and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

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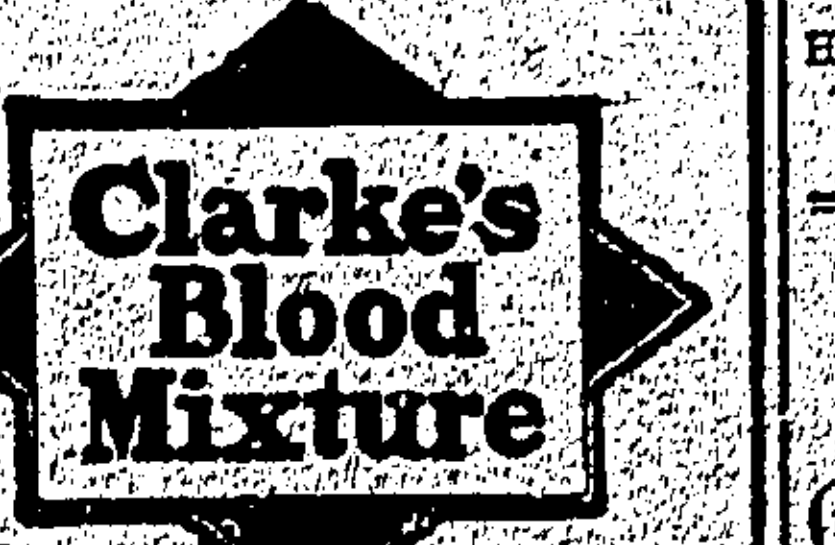
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